

The Evening Herald.

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THE STATE FAIR.

THE state fair commission at its meeting in Albuquerque yesterday approved the final program of prizes and premiums and prizes for the various exhibit and amusement features of the annual fair in October, at the same time giving tentative approval to a program which in its entirety promises the most interesting fair we have ever had. The fair commissioners are on the active work of preparation for this year's fair with a sure hand. Last year the commissioners were having their first experience in fair management. The management of the event is a considerable undertaking, as any of the various Albuquerque executive boards of the past are ready to admit. The commission very wisely attempted few innovations in its first fair, but moved carefully and conservatively, with a view to learning the business.

This year the commissioners know what they want to do and what they can do with the material at hand. The result is an important extension of the fair's scope, especially in the matter of exhibits. For the first time this year our fair which we have maintained for so many years will be a genuine state exhibit of resources and products. It will cover the field and will take the first long step toward definite establishment as the equal of the great annual state fairs of the older states of the central and eastern sections of the country. At the same time the amusement program is not being neglected. The commission realizes that the people want not only instruction and competition but entertainment, and they are going to provide it generously. It will be a great big fair this year and one of which the whole state will be proud.

Under the state law creating the fair and locating it at Albuquerque an annual contribution to equal the amount appropriated by the legislature is required. Albuquerque will come forward cheerfully and quickly with what contribution all the more because each year of growth and advancement brings us just that much nearer the time when the state and the people of the state as a whole will be glad to make the fair in financial as well as other support a state enterprise.

The fair commission is composed of able men, representing widely varying business interests and all sections of New Mexico. They are men thoroughly capable of handling the big enterprise in a big and successful way and all they need for complete success is the enthusiastic and unanimous backing of this city.

That backing they have in full measure as will be shown by plans for this year's fair progress.

MEXICO'S WONDERFUL VITALITY

IT IS interesting to note, as proof of the marvelous vitality of the war-torn republic of Mexico, that in spite of the disturbance in normal conditions the foreign commerce of the country has been in no appreciable extent affected, and that in fact from the figures of Mexico's fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, for the year 1912-1913, its foreign commerce was the largest in its history.

Details as just furnished by Director General Barreto of the Pan-American Union are given to substantiate this statement. For example, the entire foreign trade of Mexico, both exports and imports, amounted in 1912-1913 to \$248,988,577, while all the figures are given in United States gold dollars, while in the corresponding period of the previous year it amounted to \$246,329,735. If the exports are considered separately, it will be found that there is an encouraging increase in that movement, the total quantity exported being \$150,262,309, against \$148,984,584, and that even compared with 1910-1911 a gain was shown. In imports for 1912-1913 Mexico used \$97,328,169 and this too was above the amount in the previous year, although the former year, 1910-1911, was higher by a very small amount.

The interest in such figures can be continued by studying the character of the goods imported to supply the needs of the people of Mexico. For example, in leather goods, which includes shoes and such manufactured articles, the country required almost \$2,500,000 worth of goods; in textile fabrics, of cotton, wool and silk, the big total of close to \$12,000,000 was

reached, or machinery and tools there was an importation of over \$1,000,000. In the matter of the source of these imports it can be stated that, as usual, the United States furnished relatively the largest amount. Its goods sent to Mexico, over \$48,000,000, being more than equal to the sum sent by Great Britain, Germany, France and Spain—in fact, all Europe put together.

Argentina, in South America, has increased its trade with Mexico definitely during the past year, sending to that country its food products just as it has begun to send them to the United States.

In the matter of exports it is remarkable that, according to the tables from which the Pan American Union gives this information, industry in general kept on with small influence against it during the period in question. The amount of gold exported fell from \$24,000,000 to \$19,000,000. On the other hand copper exports increased to over \$18,000,000 where they had been less than \$12,000,000 the year before. Coffee and rubber dropped, but chick (chewing gum ingredient), hides and henequen fiber material increased. Tobacco and vanilla increased in export quantity, but sugar and straw hats fell off. While these variations can be marked the total exports advanced satisfactorily. The countries taking these products of Mexico occupy the same relative positions. The United States stands easily first, for it received \$116,817,000, nearly three-quarters of the total exportation, but Great Britain, Germany and France follow with quantities sufficient to preserve a comfortable balance of trade.

THE MYSTERY OF THE SAHARA.

HITHERTO supposedly well established theories as to the evolution of the world's cartography will have to undergo a change if the conclusions of Colonel Boulet, a Frenchman, are to be accepted as correct. It has always been supposed that the desert of Sahara was once at the bottom of the ocean and that its vast sweeps of sand are what was once the bed of a submarine area.

Colonel Boulet has been spending some time in the Sahara making extensive research and upon his recent return to Paris he placed before the Anthropological society of that city the results of his investigations and his conclusions based thereon. He asserts that some month ago he discovered Waista, the religious capital of the desert, which, in the middle ages was a town of great wealth and architectural beauty. It lies some 300 miles west of Timbuktu, and still preserves all the appearance of an ancient citadel. Most of the houses are built of stone and are but one story in height, but they are ornamented within and without with curious arabesques and rich tracery.

But this is not all. While the newly discovered relics do not antedate the iron age, Colonel Boulet has made other discoveries at Taoudenni, some 400 miles north of Timbuktu, and his finds, among which are stone weapons of the neolithic period prove that the Sahara was inhabited from the earliest times.

Whether the desert became the abode of man after it ceased to serve as the bed of the sea, or whether it was at one time a populous area whose inhabitants were overtaken by such a catastrophe as a deluge, many centuries' duration is a question for the savants to study and answer if they can, but the finds and the conclusions of Colonel Boulet furnish a savors platform for thought.

SOAP.

A HAS been facetiously said, it cleanliness is next to godliness, then soap is a means of grace, but there are no greater inconveniences in all Christendom than the physicians, and many of them have declared that the washing habit has been overdone as the skin by a process of nature cleans itself.

However, the English papers have recently been publishing statistics as to the per capita consumption of soap and the question is being discussed whether 1900 pounds of this commodity is sufficient to keep one clean for a year. The list as published is interesting and furnishes a guide by which we may estimate the cleanliness of respective nations.

Great Britain heads the column with an annual consumption of twenty-one pounds per individual and is seconded by the United States with the accredited number of eighteen pounds. Russia stands at the foot of the list with but two pounds to the individual; and while the figures demonstrate that the Russian must be the dirtiest of civilized humans they also invite comparison with the health statistics of the various nations.

In the matter of soap using, Germany, Spain and Holland are pretty well up the line while France and Italy do not make a very excellent showing and Sweden is quite low. The question of climate does not seem to figure in the roster as in many warm countries thorough ablutions are a daily religious ceremony and whether smoke or fog constitute a factor in the predominating use of soap in Great Britain is a matter yet to be determined.

SOLOS
by the
Second Fiddle.

Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF BARON DE RICHEMONT

M ARKET quotations from the McRae Dairyman-Farmer:

Eggs, per dozen 19
Hens, fat, per pound 19
Guineas, per pound 16
Ducks, per pound 14

The owners of above commodities would drive into Albuquerque with a load at above prices we'd have to call out the police reserves to quiet their housewives mob.

—O—

A Classic.

From the Batten High school commencement program:

SI ETAOI AOGN NH

There are other stand-patters to whom the outlook is a bit hazy. Cheer up old top.

The appearance of a dense fog this morning makes us wonder what this Democratic administration is going to do next—Raton Range.

—O—

A Cotton Tale.

Ichabod Hartlieb, a rabbit twister from Taiban, was in Fort Sumner this week saying mean things about his neighbors.—Ft. Sumner Review.

—O—

HILLSBORO ADVOCATE guarantees as a sure cure for chicken cholera a mixture of glycerine, rainwater and carbolic acid. Same mixture in enlarged doses is good for a peevish wife.

—O—

RAIN WATER that has stood in the rain barrel for quite a spell is more effective. The bacilli are better developed.

—O—

JOHN PIENZAK has sued a Deming real estate man for \$200 damages because said real estate man smashed his glasses into his eyes and rammed his corncockle pipestem down his throat. Pienzak is unreasonable. A man who can't see the advantages of Deming real estate may expect vigorous treatment.

—O—

The War News.

The war peace conference hasn't convened yet, and the Mexican rebels and federales are still at it. Huerta, it is reported, is nearly all "in"—Snowflake (Arizona) Herald.

Above is respectfully recommended to esteemed New York Sun as model concentration of all known facts into least possible space.

—O—

Fixing the Date.

Independence day comes this year Saturday, July 4th.—Snowflake (Arizona) Herald.

—O—

BLOOMING COLORADO rises to remark that life is just one blow after another. The latest is the arrival of Upton Sinclair.

—O—

ENTRY! ENTRY! HIGH COST OF LIVING SOLVED! MOUNTAIN FEAT DISPATCH TO THE SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN HEADLINES AND ALL: FORTY-ACRE DESERT CLAIMER SELLS NEARLY \$10,000 WORTH OF BUTTER A YEAR WHICH IS GOING SOME.

\$9,300 WORTH OF BUTTER.

Indicating what can be done in this country with the dairy cow, Henry Davis, who has forty acres desert claim, keeps nine Jersey cows from which he has sold on an average of \$20.00 worth of butter each week the past year. He has contracted his entire output to the Mountainaire Lumber company at an average of thirty cents a pound and his butter is shipped by parcels post and sells readily at five to seven cents a pound higher than creamery butter. He says he cannot begin to supply the demand. He will put in a small silo as an experiment this fall.

—O—

ONE SURE WAY to get you—husband to go to church is to marry a minister.

—O—

ANOTHER STAND-PAT slandered. Two Democrats have refused jobs on the National reserve board.

—O—

T. H. FINDS the front page, too crowded these days even for a thousand miles of new river.

—O—

Climate Changing.

Hell Gate, May 2—We had two light frosts during April, no damage to our fruit prospects.—Davenport, Wash. Tribune.

—O—

PUEBLO is crooking because it had 74 per cent sunshine last year to 71 per cent in Denver. In Albuquerque we're disgruntled with anything under 50 per cent.

—O—

COLONIAL pharmacists are importing large quantities of rabies serum. They've located the trouble in last.

—O—

EMPLOYEE of the steel works at Pueblo went home to find another man hugging his wife. He was employed in the open hearth department.

—O—

MARY GARDEN says she's left Chicago forever and the Record-Herald wants to know if she's jumped to the Feds.

—O—

FASHION NOTE: The English Bun is the season's favorite hair dressing style. The English Bun is inexpensive, easily acquired and easily put on being therefore much to be preferred to the American Bun which frequently causes headache.

—O—

PLACING of the gigantic figure Naked Truth on the granite and concrete base of the Pecos River Park, Grand and Lafayette avenues, will begin within a few days.—St. Louis news item. Once get all that on the momentum and nobody is going to prefer to the American Bun which frequently causes headache.

—O—

Don you live in the Fourth Ward?

A FAVORITE practice of the French "crooks" of the nineteenth century seems to have been for an impostor to assume the name of a nobleman, more or less important, and swindle the credulous public.

In October 1834, a mysterious personage was charged at the bar of the Assize court in the Seine, with assuming titles to which he had no rightful claim, and of conspiring to overthrow the court of Louis Philippe. This man, described as being a little person, and of aristocratic appearance, had, with the aid of a multitude of names and various diseases, successfully imposed upon the unsuspecting people of France for several years.

But one that piled all his previous impositions was made, when, from being a baron and sometimes answering to the cognomen of Bernard, he blossomed out into the Dauphin of France and laid claim to the throne.

If he was not successful in his claim, it was certainly not for any lack of necessary funds, for the Marquise of Grigny, a lady of 82, gave him all her available money, and was ready to assign to him her estates when the law interposed.

When on the trial he asserted that he had been smuggled out of the temple, the advocate was most emphatic in his defense that a severe sentence should be passed upon this disturber of the state. The bold and eloquent appeal of the "Dauphin" sealed him nothing, for the jury were perfectly indifferent to him.

They found him guilty of a plot to upset the government of the king, of exciting the people to civil war, of attempting to chance the order of succession to the throne, and three additional minor offenses.

The advocate general emphasized the advisability of giving the heaviest penalty which the law allowed, and the judge condemned "Henri-Heribert-Etienne-Louis-Hector," calling himself Baron de Richemont, to 12 years' imprisonment.

Richemont listened when his sentence was pronounced with utter unconcern, and said to those about him in a low voice:

"The man who does not know how to suffer is not worthy of prosecution."

—Utah and Vermont—that did not attend the obsequies out of due respect to former President Taft's regime.

Why does our Republican contemporary give far-away citations of present-day events; why not come right down to our own Sunshine state affairs and let them deny the present existing conditions and facts, if they possibly can. When have beef cattle, sheep or hogs ever commanded a higher price for their owners than they do at the present time? Did cattle ever sell for a better price in Taos valley and country than it is selling for today? The big copper mines of New Mexico and Arizona during the first year of our present Democratic administration are commanding higher prices for their output of copper than ever before in the history of the brown metal and these same copper mining companies of our two new states are paying bigger dividends to their many stockholders than any year before.—*Santa Fe Recorder*.

One Thing Necessary.

There is one thing that should be insisted upon by every independent newspaper in the state this year when selecting members for the legislature, and that is that the present liberal law be modernized. The one on our statute books is probably the worst that is in the United States. It is intended to muzzle the press. For our part, we have never given it any heed, for we believe it would be well for some wide-awake editor to be made a victim of it in order to center public attention upon it. But before we can lay claim to being even a partially civilized people we must repeat that law. It is fit only for savages, who have no patience with freedom of speech or thought.—*Farmington Times-Herald*.

—A Melon Cutting.

It is announced that a Republican paper will be started in Santa Fe after watermelon time, and help out during the fall campaign.—*Lordsburg Liberal*.

—O—

Hard to Hold 'Em.

The Republicans of the state are about to establish a stand-pat newspaper of their own in Santa Fe. It is understood that the present and intended policies of the Republican machine are such as to cause established Republican newspapers of some repute to refuse to "stay hitched."

—Carries News.

—O—

Figure with us on Sash Doors, Mouldings and Everything in MILL WORK.

Superior Lumber & Mill Company

and have made work by lamplight impossible. The days of houses are covered with them. Residents of the village every night have regular parties with the invaders and hundreds of them